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ROSEWOOD OIL RETURNS TO THE FREE MARKET

Wartime Ban Against Imports of Valuable Brazilian Oil Is Now Ended

With the recent removal of the ban against imports of rosewood oil (pau de rosa) into the United States, this important Brazilian essential oil again returns to the free market. Restrictions, originally imposed due to a lack of shipping facilities, were lifted in October, 1945, when a similar measure against Brazil nuts was also ended.

The rosewood tree, which grows in the Amazon Basin, is a variety of *Aniba rosaeodora*, commonly known as *bois de rose*, which grows in French Guiana. The wood, from which the oil is distilled, is gray or light yellow in color, with a somewhat silky gloss. The difference between the Amazon and the Guiana varieties is slight, and concerns minor botanical features, such as leaf nerves and size and color of blossoms.

The Amazon variety grows wild along the right bank of the lower Amazon and its tributaries in the States of Amazonas and Pará.

Analysis

Rosewood oil has the following chemical properties:

Specific gravity at 15° C	0.875 to 0.881
(Specific gravity at 20° C	0.872 to 0.878)
Optical Rotation	—0°30′ to +4°30′
Refractive Index at 20° C	1.4580 to 1.4610
Acid value	0.923 to 1.250
Saponification value	1.460 to 1.670
Ester value	6.5 to 6.7
Solubility	Soluble in 4 to 6.5 volumes of 60% alcohol
Total alcolhol by formylation	86.4% to 91.8%

Another analysis of the same product, made by Fritzsche Brothers, American importers of essential oils, showed the following:

Specific gravity at 15° C	0.875 to 0.895
Optical rotation	—4° to +5°
Refractive index at 20° C	1.4620 to 1.4685
Saponification number	Not higher than 5.0
Total alcohol content (acetyl chloride method)	Not less than 84%
Solubility	Soluble in 3.5 to 6 vol. and more of 60% alcohol
Color	Pale yellow to yellow

Fritzsche Brothers note that higher limits for specific gravity and refractive index may be attributed to the influence of age during storage and transporttaion between Brazil and the United States.

Brazilian rosewood oil differs from the Guiana type chiefly in regard to its higher specific gravity. The odor is somewhat more pungent, suggesting camphor, cineol and bornel, while the Guiana oil is smoother and more mellow. Rectification improves the odor of the Brazilian oil.

Distillation

The cutting of rosewood timber, like most of the work in the Amazon, must be done during the period of low water between July and December, so that the logs can be shipped when the river rises from January to June. Only the trunks and the larger branches are used for oil distillation. The logs, on arrival at the distillery, are first cut lengthwise with axes and afterwards cut up into chips by a rotating flywheel equipped with sharp, slanting blades. The chips are shoveled into wheelbarrows and transported to the still.

The stills themselves are made of galvanized iron or copper, the latter being preferred because it lasts longer, does not wear out so easily and can always be used again. Each still holds from 200 to 500 kilos of chips, those holding 500 kilos being preferred because they are more economical. One distillery houses several stills.

Separation of the oil from the chips occurs when live

(Over)

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steam, at about 30 pounds pressure, is blown through the still.

The distillation of 500 kilos of chips takes about two-and-one-half hours, after which the exhausted plant material is gathered and dried in the sun for use as fuel just like ordinary firewood.

According to Dr. Ernest R. Guenther, noted American research chemist, who made an extensive study of rosewood production in the Amazon, the yield of distilled oil is usually about one per cent but varies from 0.7 to 1.2 per cent, depending on the locality from which the wood originates. The highest yields are obtained with wood from Barreirinhas and Parintins, the lowest with Autaz (Manaus - Itacoatiara) wood. Under normal conditions a distillery carries out two distillation operations a day, but could double or triple the number if a higher quota of oil were required.

Principal Amazon distilleries of rosewood oil include those at Parintins, Barreirinhas, Maués, Itacoatiara and Manaus.

About 70 per cent of the total output of oil originates from the State of Amazonas, and 30 per cent from the State of Pará, not including the small quantity of oil resembling the Guiana type produced south of the Oyapock River in the northern part of the State of Pará.

Production

Production of rosewood oil in Brazil rose from a little more than 100 tons in 1938 to over 260 tons in 1942. Total output for 1944 was approximately 240 tons, valued at U.S.$ 2,020,000.

PRODUCTION OF ROSEWOOD OIL
FROM 1938 to 1944

Year	*Tons*	*Value in Cruzeiros*	*Value in U.S. $*
1938	109	3,738,000	186,900
1939	166	6,624,000	331,200
1940	220	8,643,000	432,150
1941	324	24,411,000	1,220,550
1942	267	39,253,000	1,962,650
1943	—	—	—
1944	240 (approx.)	—	2,020,000

Exports to United States

Shipments of rosewood oil currently arriving in New York from Brazil average about 14 drums per week, each drum containing 500 gallons or about 400 pounds of oil.

During 1944, exports of Brazilian rosewood oil to the United States amounted to 668,180 pounds, valued at $1,869,301, as compared with American purchases of the oil from other countries (Mexico and French Guiana), totalling only 131,547 pounds or $317,934.

No shipments of rosewood oil were recorded from Brazil to the United States in 1943, however, though other countries supplied 158,898 pounds, valued at $391,356.

The previous year, 1942, Brazil supplied the United States with 11,815 pounds of rosewood oil, valued at $51,347. Brazil was apparently the only supplier of the oil during that year, no other countries being reported.

The following table, from the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, summarizes the above information:

UNITED STATES PURCHASES OF ROSEWOOD OIL
1942 - 1944

Year	*Brazil*		*Other Countries*	
	Pounds	*Value (U.S.$)*	*Pounds*	*Value (U.S.$)*
1942	11,815	51,347	—	—
1943	—	—	158,898	391,356
1944	668,180	1,869,301	131,547	317,934
1945 (5 months)	1,598	9,001	—	—
	681,593	1,929,649	290,445	709,290

Brazil's leading producers of rosewood oil have taken measures to prevent the reckless felling of trees throughout the Amazon region. The Consorcio dos Extractores de Essencias Vegetais (Association of Extractors of Vegetable Essences), composed of principal producers in the states of Amazonas and Pará, has been responsible for legislation requiring one new rosewood tree to be planted for every 20 kilos of oil exported. This wise provision is intended to insure replacement of trees, and is carried out under the supervision of a government inspector.

The Consorcio also endeavors to stablize prices, and to improve the quality of rosewood oil produced.

FOUNDATION GETS PATENTS

All industrial patents of invention, trademarks, names of establishments, advertising slogans, of the Companhia Química Merk do Brasil, S. A., Química Bayer, Ltda., Farmacon, Ltda., and Instituto Behring de Terapêutica Experimental, registered with the National Department of Industrial Property, have been donated to the Central Brazil Foundation by a recent decree-law.

The foundation is a semi-governmental enterprise for clearing and colonizing the central and western Brazilian regions in the vicinity of the sources of the Araguaia and Xingú Rivers.

The aforementioned patent properties were taken over by the government in October 1944, and are now in process of liquidation. Royalties or other revenue from the commercial or industrial use of such patents will be applied on the medical and welfare services of the foundation.

MORE GASOLINE IMPORTS SPEEDS AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORTATION

Growing imports of gasoline, principally from the United States, are speeding the return of normal automobile and truck transportation throughout Brazil. Such supplies are reducing the use of gasogenios, or charcoal burners, attached to many taxis, trucks and passenger cars during the gasoline shortage.

Though the volume of imported gasoline is far from adequate, imports of this fuel during the first seven months of 1945 amounted to 261,851 metric tons, valued at Cr$160,843,000 ($8,042,150), as compared with 193,002 tons or Cr$126,885,000 ($6,344,250) in the corresponding period in 1944.

Imports of fuel and Diesel oil during the same seven-month period this year amounted to 208,002 metric tons, valued at Cr$76,888,000 ($3,844,400), as compared with 168,709 tons or Cr$64,671,000 ($3,233,550).

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VEGETABLE IVORY IS BEST MATERIAL FOR BUTTONS

Selected by U. S. Army for Uniforms As Result of Exacting Tests

Thousands of American soldiers are now returning home clad in uniforms equipped with buttons made of *jarina* (vegetable ivory) from the forests of the Amazon.

During the war, the United States War Department purchased millions of buttons of this type. They were sewed on GI shirts, trousers, mackinaws, and other soldier garments not requiring metal fasteners.

Tests made by the Army's Purchasing Department proved that vegetable ivory buttons were superior to synthetic or plastic buttons. Jarina's ability to retain its color throughout numerous washings and exposure to powerful artificial sunlight, its ability to stand up under strenuous dry cleaning, soap washing, and hard wear, were factors determining the Army's decision to utilize this type of button for the uniforms of American soldiers.

An additional factor was the shortage of chemicals used in making plastic materials for the manufacture of buttons, zipper fastenings and costume jewelry.

Scientifically known as the fruit of the *Phytelephus equatorialis*, the Jarina palm is native to the Amazon Valley, and grows extensively in the southeastern section of the State of Amazonas and in the Territory of Acre.

Manaus is one of the biggest vegetable ivory centers, not only of Brazil, but of the entire Amazon Valley.

The jarina tree resembles a stunted palm fern and grows from 15 to 25 feet high. It has a very short trunk, crowned with feathery fronds of large, bright green leaves. The flowers give off a pleasant odor and the fruit is similar in appearance to the coconut before the outer husk is removed. An average cluster of nuts weighs about 20 pounds and is somewhat larger than a man's head in size. It often has about 100 nuts. Trees average from 15 to 25 clusters apiece.

Strangely enough, the male species of the palm bears no fruit though it produces many branches. The female tree largely utilizes its trunk to produce the nut, the blossoms appearing at the base of the lower leaves and later changing into round pods containing the nuts. Leaves of both the male and female species are of enormous length, resembling banana tree fronds.

The kernel of the nuts is of a hard, white composition.

In their early stages of formation, the kernels are edible. They are sweet and tender, being eaten by the people of the region as a part of their normal diet. However, after fully ripening, the nuts become as hard as ivory, and possess a similar durability.

Method of Harvesting

The nuts are generally gathered during the dry season, but there is no special harvest time, since the palm bears the year round. The workers pick the nuts from the ground where they fall after ripening on the trees. The men take them to the exporters to be dried, shelled, graded, cleaned and prepared for shipment. Shelling removes 35 per cent of their weight. The average shelled nut is slightly smaller than a hen's egg and weighs about one or two ounces. When dried, it can be sawed, carved and turned on a lathe. It readily absorbs dyes of any color, and it hardens upon exposure to the air.

The shells of the jarina nuts are so tough that when thoroughly dried, they cannot be cut by ordinary steel, yet a sharp blow will break them open. To remove the kernel the nuts are spread and dried at a temperature of about 100° Fahrenheit, until the inner part comes loose from the shell. The nuts are then placed in an iron tumbling barrel or "shucker" which has "knockers" inside, and the kernels are separated from the shells.

After careful inspection and removal of every vestige of shell which might cling to the kernels, they go to the sawyers to be cut into slices by small circular saws, which run with a speed of 6,000 revolutions per minute. In this process, a piece is sawed off each side, leaving the hollow core to be disposed of as waste.

These side pieces are then taken to a "drying room" and are spread on sieves. They are subjected to extreme heat until every bit of moisture has evaporated and the original bluish-white tinge has changed to a pure ivory-white or cream color.

This whole operation usually takes from 8 to 10 days. Each piece of ivory becomes as hard and dry as bone. No matter how much it may be soaked or swollen in the subsequent process of manufacture, it always returns to its hard state. The cut ivory pieces vary in size, ranging from ¼ to 1¼ inches in diameter.

Uses of Vegetable Ivory

Vegetable ivory is an excellent substitute for animal ivory, which is relatively scarce. Sizes of articles made from vegetable ivory, however, are limited to the size of the nut itself.

Jarina nuts are employed chiefly in the manufacture of buttons, and they are also used in making umbrella handles, chessmen, dies, poker chips, religious and numerous ornamental articles. In recent years, the costume jewelry trade has found vegetable ivory an excellent material for its products.

Exports

Exports of vegetable ivory from Brazil's Amazon area average from 130,000 to 260,000 tons per year, most, if not all of which, is shipped through the port of Manaus, capital of the State of Amazonas. The nuts are shipped in burlap bags, which, being relatively small in bulk, are often used as ballast with other cargoes.

Vegetable ivory exported from Brazil is subject to official inspection and classification, being divided into two types: the natural seed with endocarp and the processed seed without endocarp.

Though Brazil's production of jarina is not now as large as it could be, her vast potential supply of vegetable ivory in the Amazon offers possibilities which should be looked into by intelligent private enterprise.

CARANDA PALM IS SEEN AS NEW SOURCE OF WAX

New light on the commercial possibilities of *carandá*, a relatively unknown wax, was shed recently by Dr. Arí de Medeiros Trancoso, an expert from the National Institute of Oils (Instituto Nacional de Oleos), who has just returned to Rio de Janeiro from a trip to Mato Grosso and the Territory of Ponta Porã, where he made a study of wax and oil-bearing plants and trees.

Dr. Trancoso investigated the industrial properties of the carandá palm, the leaves of which produce a wax similar to the carnaúba, but not as yet commercially developed.

Though the carandá palm closely resembles the carnaúba in appearance, and has for many years been widely confused with it, there is no question in Dr. Trancoso's mind that it is a distinct and individual species. Data and samples gathered by him, he said, are now being studied by the experts of the Botanical Garden in Rio de Janeiro.

He found that carandá, like carnaúba, yields an excellent floor wax, shoe polish and paper coating. Its wax content, however, is less than carnaúba, and will be determined more exactly as a result of experiments now being carried out. Transportation difficulties as well as the scarcity of labor in the region where the carandá grows are problems which will have to be solved before the wax can be produced on a commercial scale.

Grows Abundantly

Scientifically known as *copernicia australis*, the carandá palm averages from 30 to 36 feet in height. The trunks are very tough and durable and serve as telephone poles or heavy beams in house construction. Aside from their wax-bearing properties, the leaves are used for roofing and also as fodder for horses. Fiber from the leaves is also used to make Panama-type hats.

The palms grow on the river banks and in swamps of Mato Grosso, entering the state from Northeastern Brazil, almost as a continuation of the carnaúba belt. Vivid evidence of the vast number of carandá palms is afforded by occasional forest fires, during which the trees blaze so fiercely that they light up the sky with a brilliance which can be seen for miles.

The carandá is commonly divided into three kinds according to the color of its wood: white, red and black. Actually, these differences are simply varying age levels of the same palm.

BANCO DO BRASIL REGULATES RUBBER EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Exports and imports of all rubber products will be controlled by the Carteira de Exportação e Importação of the Banco do Brasil during the execution of recently renewed agreements between Brazil and the United States, which are effective until June 1947, and regulate prices paid for natural rubber.

The above measure became effective by Decree-Law Number 8,148 of October 29, 1945, regulating the production, distribution and consumption of rubber products.

AIR EXPRESS RATES TO RIO ARE REDUCED BY PANAIR

Reductions in air express rates from the United States to Rio de Janeiro as well as to other Latin American cities were announced recently by Pan American World Airways. Such rates will go into effect January, 1946.

The new express rate from Miami to Rio de Janeiro is $1.41 per pound, a saving of nine cents as compared with the old rate of $1.50. Other reductions have been announced in rates from Miami to Curaçao and Cartagena, from Los Angeles to Bogota, New Orleans to Guatemala, Brownsville to Mexico City.

Reductions have been made possible, according to the company, by additional equipment recently made available by the United States armed forces as well as increased plane utilization resulting in lower operating costs.

Pan American Grace Airways (Panagra) also announced an average reduction of 10 per cent in air express rates, as well as an increase in weight limitations on shipments from 250 to 500 pounds. This measure will also become effective in January, 1946.

HIGHWAY EXPENDITURES SINCE 1931 AID INTERCOMMUNICATION

Recently published figures from the National Department of Federal Highways (Departamento Nacional de Estradas de Rodagem Federais) show that Cr$602,146,699 ($30,107,335) have been spent on highway construction from 1931 to 1944.

The year by year expenditures were as follows:

Year	*Cruzeiros*	*U.S. Dollars*
1931	2,100,000	105,000
1932	4,200,000	210,000
1933	6,500,000	325,000
1934	7,200,000	360,000
1935	3,200,000	160,000
1936	15,320,000	766,000
1937	21,800,000	1,090,000
1938	28,900,000	1,445,000
1939	52,278,000	2,613,900
1940	58,278,000	2,913,900
1941	62,722,800	3,136,140
1942	103,468,250	5,173,412
1943	97,400,035	4,870,002
1944	138,779,614	6,938,981
TOTAL	602,146,699	30,107,335

These figures do not in include expenditures made during 1945, in connection with the National Highway Plan, approved March, 1944. (See Brazilian Bulletin No. 33, May 1, 1945). This plan calls for the construction of 35,906 kilometers (22,262 miles) of first-class roads, and 2,631 kilometers (1,631 miles) of second-class roads.

Most of Brazil's highway development has taken place during the last twenty years. The country now has an estimated 258,390 kilometers (160,202 miles) of highways.

AUTHORIZE U. S. COMPANIES TO OPERATE

The Western Electric Company of Brazil, and Paul J. Christoph Company, have been authorized by Presidential decree to continue to operate in Brazil.

U. S. PLANS TO BUY BRAZIL'S SURPLUS BEAN CROP

Purchase of Brazil's surplus bean production by the United States, under an "emergency arrangement," is said to be under discussion. Terms of the deal have not yet been worked out but are expected to be announced soon.

This interesting development coincides with the fact that the current crop in the State of Paraná, one of the big bean producing states, is very large this year and hence will add considerably to national production.

Principal Food of Brazil

Beans, known as "feijão," are the most important single food among the people of all classes in the country. They appear almost daily on the tables of the rich as well as the poor.

Today Brazil ranks third among the nations of the world as a producer of beans. Her annual crop averages more than 15 million sacks of 60 kilos, with Minas Gerais, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo and Paraná accounting for about 70 per cent of the national output.

Varieties most cultivated are the *mulatinho* (mulatto), *preto* (black), *branco* (white), *manteiga* (butter) and *frade* (monk or priest). The first two types are best known.

Production

Bean production throughout Brazil in 1941 and 1942 is shown in the following table:

States	*Quantity in 60 kg. sacks*		*Value in U.S.$*	
	1941	*1942*	*1941*	*1942*
Acre	13,875	10,582	67,400	65,950
Amazonas	8,886	5,840	24,550	20,500
Pará	24,833	13,503	53,700	46,150
Maranhão	4,920	12,000	14,750	43,200
Piauí	56,000	66,211	168,000	257,750
Ceará	385,000	220,000	600,600	574,200
Rio Grande do Norte	120,000	125,550	216,000	190,300
Paraíba	347,183	224,158	603,900	586,000
Pernambuco	438,333	345,333	1,183,500	994,550
Alagoas	255,273	380,000	536,050	716,650
Sergipe	67,135	82,033	134,950	167,350
Bahia	784,438	640,000	1,525,200	1,344,000
Espírito Santo	210,877	227,942	510,600	553,900
Rio de Janeiro	440,000	442,000	1,430,000	1,348,100
São Paulo	2,500,000	2,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
Paraná	1,724,406	2,320,031	2,854,700	2,798,250
Santa Catarina	660,202	634,886	1,049,800	914,250
Rio Grande do Sul	2,044,717	1,786,067	3,050,450	3,269,800
Mato Grosso	204,144	238,820	551,200	716,450
Goiaz	430,000	507,438	541,800	1,035,150
Minas Gerais	3,861,390	4,112,380	7,306,950	7,429,000
	14,581,612	14,894,774	26,924,100	27,571,500

Production in 1943 amounted to 14,645,643 sacks.

Progress in Output

The rise of production in Minas Gerais, despite a decrease of about 100 thousand sacks in 1943, has been fairly steady.

São Paulo's output has fluctuated considerably from year to year, though production in 1943 showed an increase of 2,698,940 sacks over 1942.

Rio Grande do Sul, with a fairly uniform yield between 1939 and 1941, of about 2 million sacks per year, showed a decline in 1942 of about 1 million eight thousand sacks. This drop was caused by a big drought in 1942-43.

(Figures for Rio Grande do Sul's 1944-45 bean crop, just published, show that it totals to an estimated 1,200,000 sacks of 60 kilos. If weather conditions continue to be favorable, the 1945-46 crop may reach 2,000,000 sacks, or an increase of 60 per cent over last year's output.)

Paraná, now the smallest producing state, is nevertheless showing excellent progress in bean cultivation. For example, in 1939, it produced only about 500 thousand sacks. In 1940 it exceeded the million sack mark, and in 1942 production rose to 2,320,031 sacks. Output declined in 1943 to 1,800,000 sacks. Paraná's principal problem is one of transportation difficulties in getting crops to its principal market, São Paulo. Improved railroad and highway service would convert the state into a much greater producer not only of beans but of all agricultural products.

Other Crop Possibilities

The revelation that Brazil can produce beans on a scale sufficient to permit an exportable surplus is a healthy indication that the country is making excellent progress along the road to greater crop diversification, and complete freedom from the fetters of "one-crop" economy that have so often proved disastrous in other countries.

The nation is now supplying surplus rice to the devastated countries of Europe on an extensive scale, under the Anglo-United States Purchasing Agreement which terminates in April, 1947. Under an agreement with UNRRA, Brazilian textiles, and dried fish are also going to help the unfortunates of Europe.

Sugar production, now sufficient only for domestic needs, may eventually be sufficiently large to provide a surplus for export, providing prices and other factors on the international market warrant shipments abroad.

EXPORTS OF BEANS — 1926-1941 (Value in U. S. Dollars)

Country	*1936*		*1937*		*1938*		*1939*		*1940*		*1941*	
	Tons	*Value*	*Tons*	*Value*	*Tons*	*Value*	*Tons*	*Value*	*Tons*	*Value*	*Tons*	*Value*
MOROCCO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	656	50181	—	—
GREAT BRITAIN	42	1075	—	—	—	—	—	—	450	29041	25	1536
FRANCE	—	—	18	540	80	3091	357	19458	259	16073	—	—
BOLIVIA	—	—	11	414	62	2086	36	2284	98	6753	80	5061
UNITED STATES	—	—	5	272	—	—	5	258	72	2292	—	—
FRENCH GUIANA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	3950
TRINIDAD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	817
TOTAL	42	1075	34	1226	142	5177	398	22000	1535	104340	168	11364

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Brazil Mobilizes Gold Reserves

Recent legislation has empowered the Minister of Finance to mobilize, through the Bank of Brazil, the nation's gold reserves and credits, both abroad and at home. The purpose of this measure is to safeguard exchange rates in foreign commercial transactions and purchasing power in the domestic market.

In submitting the measure to the President, the Minister of Finance estimated that about 300 million cruzeiros (U.S. $15,000,000) would be necessary to meet general salary increases of public employees, civil as well as military, throughout the country. He stated that sale of gold, rather than the issue of paper money or imposition of new taxes, would be the best way to meet such payments.

The decree-law authorized the sale of about 12 tons, or 4 per cent, of Brazil's total gold supply of 317 tons. Of this amount, 67 tons are in the country and 250 tons are abroad.

* * *

First Long Wave Station in Ceara

Radio listeners throughout Ceará will soon be able to listen for the first time to a long-wave program broadcast from a new station in Fortaleza, the state capital. The government granted permission to operate but as yet has not assigned a call letter. The only station now operating in Ceará broadcasts on short wave.

The new station is backed by a group of Fortaleza business men, who are reported to have subscribed a capital of 800,000 cruzeiros (US. $40,000) for its erection. It is probable that American equipment will be used.

* * *

Regulate Tobacco Waste Exports

Exports of tobacco waste and residues (refugos and bagaços) from Brazil's 1945-46 crop are permitted by the government if current domestic needs are adequately covered, according to a recent order of the Coordinator of Economic Mobilization. Under the provisions of this order, dated October 22, 1945, the Bahia Tobacco Institute may permit such exports only after receiving written communication from Brazilian industrialists.

See our last Bulletin, Number 48, for a review of Brazil's tobacco industry.

* * *

Rail Cargo Priorities Abolished

Priorities for the carrying of cargoes by rail have been abolished by an ordinance (Number 98, of November 29) issued by the Ministry of Transport. This order excepts special cases recommended by the Ministers of States or the Coordinator of Economic Mobilization.

The system of priorities, excluding the Central do Brasil, Leopoldina and Rede Mineira de Viação, was established by Ordinance No. 23 of June 13, 1944.

New Explosives Factory for Brazil

Equipment is being ordered in the United States for a new explosives factory in Pombal, State of Rio de Janeiro, according to *Foreign Commerce Weekly*. The new factory, which is expected to meet Brazil's nitroglycerin dynamite needs will not start production for at least two years after equipment has been received and actual work begun.

Capacity of the new plant will be approximately 2,500 metric tons of dynamite annually, 8,000 tons of sulfuric acid and 1,300 tons of nitric acid.

Present annual consumption of explosives in Brazil is estimated at about 3,000 tons, a considerable increase over previous years, resulting from more extensive mining activities and expanded road and public works programs.

* * *

U. S. Concerns Offer Scholarships

Representatives of M. W. Kellogg Company in Brazil have offered to two Brazilian technicians two post-graduate scholarship courses in the United States, reports *Chemical and Engineering News*. The government recommended two chemists from the Instituto Nacional de Tecnologia for taking the courses offered in the fields of metallurgical and petroleum industries.

* * *

SITA Opens Rio Office

The Society for International Travel (SITA) announces the opening of offices in Rio de Janeiro, with H. A. Hill as manager.

The company plans to offer a program of conducted tours to Brazil and certain other South American countries during the coming spring and summer seasons. The company will also issue the large type of summer travel book it used to publish prior to the war.

* * *

Sweden-Brazil Air Route

The Swedish Navigation Company plans to inaugurate an air route between Rio de Janeiro and Stockholm, via Paris, Lisbon, Dakar and Pernambuco, according to a recent announcement.

A trial run is to take place on January 15th, with one of three "Skymasters" now on order.

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U. S. Surplus Material Office Opened

The United States Government has opened an office in Rio de Janeiro for the sale of all American surplus material in Brazil. Philip C. Kidd is in charge of the office, which is located at Avenida Franklin Roosevelt, 137.

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Flour Duties Suspended

Custom duties on wheat flour have been suspended for a period of 90 days, beginning December 1, 1945, according to Decree-law No. 8,250.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Brazilian Government Trade Bureau has received the following inquiries from businessmen in Brazil, who desire to export or import the products listed below. We suggest that the parties interested write directly to these firms, via airmail, as well as to this Office, at 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

The Following Brazilian Firms Wish to Export to the United States:

Mica, Rock Crystal and Semi-Precious Stones; Oiticica and Castor Oils; Piassava Fiber; Silk Yarn; Woolen Textiles; Lumber; Tanned Leather; Zippers; Manioc Flour—Wilson Simões & Cia. Ltda., Avenida Rio Branco 108, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. This firm is also interested in purchasing **Chemicals** from the United States.

Agates; Petrified Wood—Antonio Fares Borges, Caixa Postal 1907, São Paulo, Brazil.

Semi-Precious Stones—Mr. S. Bratt, from Rua Uruguaiana 86, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Mr. Bratt is at present in the United States, and may be reached at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, Room 1325, Park Avenue and 50th Street, New York 22, N. Y.)

Cocoa Butter; Essential Oils; Semi-Precious Stones—Jone Ltda., Rua Bittencourt Rodrigues 142, São Paulo, Brazil. (This firm is interested in contacting a reliable U. S. company to act as their distributor for the sale of above-mentioned products in this country.) Also interested in IMPORTING: **Gift Items; Domestic Appliances; Alarm Clocks.**

Butter—Gonzaga Lopes & Cia. Ltda., Rua dos Azevedos 198, Pitanguí, Minas, Brazil. (Manufacturer)

The Following Brazilian Firms Wish to Import from the United States:

Soccer Balls; Inner Tubes for Soccer Balls—Fábrica Dowal Ltda., Praça Rui Barbosa 432, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil. (Manufacturer)

Typewriters; Adding and Calculating Machines; Washing Machines; Radios and Domestic Refrigerators—Amaril Amaral Franklin, Avenida Afonso Pena 952, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil. (Reference: Bank of London & South America Ltd.)

Musical Instruments and Their Accessory Parts—Indústria Brasileira de Instrumentos Musicais Weril Ltda., Rua Brigadeiro Tobias 634, São Paulo, Brazil. (Manufacturer of such instruments.)

Mother of Pearl Shells for the Manufacture of Buttons—José Cury & Cia., Rua Rosa e Silva 88, São Paulo, Brazil. (Manufacturer of buttons, whose MONTHLY requirements amount to 15 TONS. Also interested in acting as representative for American producers of the above-mentioned item, in that case guaranteeing large monthly orders.)

Electrical Appliances; Domestic Refrigerators; Typewriters; Radios; 10 to 20 Small Passenger Automobiles—Waldemar Bacchin, Caixa Postal 143, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products—Laboratórios Krinos S. A., Rua Senador Alencar 109, São Cristóvão, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Manufacturer of pharmaceuticals, interested in contacting U. S. laboratories which may be interested in expanding their business in Brazil, producing, bottling or packaging their products in that country.)

Greenhouse Heaters—Urgent—Ely Irmãos & Cia. Ltda., Rua Voluntários da Pátria 627, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Radios; Domestic Refrigerators; Generator Sets; Automobile Accessories; Marine Motors; Electrical Motors for Various Industries; Moving Picture Equipment; Typewriters; Cameras; Motorcycles; Bicycles—Radio-Fátima Ltda., Caixa Postal 307, Manáus, Amazonas, Brazil. (Important dealer in Manáus, is also interested in representing American manufacturers of these lines, for sale in Northern Brazil.)

Glass Beads (for Trimming Dresses, Hats, etc.); Fishing Poles, Hooks and Equipment in General—Martin Georg Seligmann, Caixa Postal 392, Belém, Pará, Brazil.

Machinery and Equipment for the Processing of Tow; Same for the Manufacture of Wire Netting—Nathan Alkaim, Rua da Alfandega 192, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Surgical Goods; Especially Interested in Contacting Reliable Manufacturer of Finest Quality Adhesive Tape—J. Carvalho & Machado Ltda., Rua Buenos Aires 140, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Rebuilt Sewing Machines, Type 15-30, F. H. G. or J. A. Without the Wooden Parts—Bruno Incerti, Rua São Francisco 113, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil. (Request catalogues and prices, F.O.B. New York, or C. I. F. Paranaguá, Brazil.)

Accessory and Replacement Parts for Textile Machinery—Carlos Leuzinger, Soc. Exportadora Carioca Ltda., Rua Primeiro de Março 7, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Machine-Made Cotton Lace, "Racine" Type, for Women's Lingerie (Willing to place an initial order for U. S. $10,000 if prices and conditions are satisfactory); **Novelties for Men's Gifts: Money-Clips, Studs, Tie-Clips, Etc.**—Jayme Rosenfeld, Avenida Gomes Freire 103, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Also interested in representing, in Brazil, American manufacturers of these products.)

Cement—Urgent—Francisco de Assis Leitão, Rua da Imperatriz 131, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil. Cable Address: **"Franslei Recife."** (Requests quotation of prices C. I. F. Recife, Brazil, and is also interested in acting as exclusive distributor of U. S. manufacturer for the State of Pernambuco, and Northeastern Brazil.)

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

—CONTINUED—

Synthetic Rubber Yarn, Used in the Manufacture of Elastic Webbing, Men's Garters, Suspenders, Etc.—Soc. Importadora Industrial do Brasil Ltda. **"Soinbra,"** Rua José Bonifácio 278, São Paulo, Brazil. (References: Schwabach Export Corporation, New York City; Chemical Bank & Trust Company, 165 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.) **Types of Yarn Desired: Numbers 36; 40; 50 and 65; Colors: Gray or Beige.**

Manual and Machine Tools for a Modern Carpentry Shop—Alcebiades Faria, Travessa Corneta Lopes 8, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil.

Medium-Priced Prefabricated Houses—Leopoldo J. Brod, Rua Antonio dos Anjos 158, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. (Desires catalogues and price lists whenever available.)

Machinery and Equipment for the Extraction, Processing and Packing of Honey—Paulo Mello Freire, Box 1549, Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut.

Machinery for Doubling Cotton and Rayon Yarns with Rubber Yarns; Also Synthetic Rubber Yarn, Number 40, in Rolls of 104 Threads Indústria de Tecidos Elásticos Ltda., Rua Cap. Faustino de Lima 329, São Paulo, Brazil. (Manufacturer of Elastic Webbing.)

Machinery for Making Wood Excelsior (Used in Packing)—Attilio Fuser & Filhos, Rua da Moóca 914, São Paulo, Brazil.

Prefabricated Houses—M. L. de Azevedo & Cia. Ltda., Avenida Rio Branco 29, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Also interested in importing all the **Materials That Go Into the Making of These Houses.**

Sporting Goods in General; Equipment and Clothes Used by Boys and Girls Practicing Sports, Outdoor Games, Etc. — J. P. de Azevedo, Rua Sigismundo Gonçalves 75, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil.

Farm Implements and Tools—Central Metalúrgica Cayuá, Rua Pedro Christi 62, São Paulo, Brazil. (This manufacturer, is interested in contacting the larger U. S. producers of said items, who may be interested in expanding their business in Brazil. Their factory, namely the Metalúrgica Cayuá, is a small organization, and they are at present thinking of developing their business, inviting American interests, technicians and capital.)

Machinery for the Manufacture of Orange Powder or Marmalade from orange pulp—Sociedade Nacional de Oleos e Essenciais Ltda., Caixa Postal 2, Taquarí, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. (Large producer of **Orange Oil,** which is taken from the skin, now wishes to industrialize the pulp of this fruit.)

Cement — 20,000 Bags — Lascinio Carnasciali, Rua General Carneiro 458, Ponta Grossa, Paraná, Brazil. (This firm also wishes to export to the United States its production of **Laminated Paraná Pine.**)

Accessory and Replacement Parts for Radio Receiving Sets, Public Address Systems, Sound Amplifiers; Domestic Radios; Radio Tubes; Transformers; Domestic Refrigerators; Electric Irons—Rádio Técnica-Eletrônica, Rua São Pedro 164, Campinas, Estado de São Paulo, Brazil.

Metalworking Lathes (Automatic and Rotary)—Máquinas Agrícolas Romi Ltda., Avenida Municipal, Santa Barbara D'Oeste, Estado de São Paulo, Brazil.

Round end Glass Vials Without Threads, for Cork Stoppers; Same with Threads, for Metal Caps, with a Capacity of 5.5 cc; Essences and Bases for the Perfume Industry; Mineral Oils Used in the Manufacture of Perfumes; Aromatic Chemicals in General—V. Falcone, Rua da Praia 169, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil.

Fishing Boats, Powered by Diesel Motors, from 600 to 1,000 Tons—Cia. de Pesca Marambaia, Rua Evaristo da Veiga 16, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (This company, engaged in **Large-Scale Fishing,** is also interested in contacting American builders of **Refrigerators and Freezers for Warehouses.**)

Carpets and Rugs of All Types; Hardware—Brunstein & Uderman Ltda., Rua General Pedra 417, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Wholesalers.)

Radios; Domestic Refrigerators; Small Passenger Automobiles; Motorcycles; Bicycles — José Prata de Oliveira, Rua das Laranjeiras 199, Aracajú, Sergpipe, Brazil.

Miscellaneous Business Opportunities:

Mr. Ralph Poltronieri, Brazilian business man, who has a sound knowledge of both the Brazilian and American markets, is returning to Brazil in a short time. He would like to act as a representative in Brazil for American manufacturers of machinery in general, radios, refrigerators, electrical appliances, plastic materials, cigarette lighters, razor blades, etc. The territory covered by Mr. Poltronieri is: Ceará, Maranhão, Amazonas, Acre Territory, and Pará with headquarters in Belém (Pará). Mr. Poltronieri can be contacted at the Luso Importing Company, 170 Broadway, New York City.

The following firm has advised this office by cable that their organization is fully equipped and authorized by the Government to supply certificates on weight and quality of BRAZIL NUTS shipped from Pará—Armazens Gerais do Pará, Caixa Postal 625, Belém, Pará, Brazil. Cable Address: **"Armazens Pará."**